NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1874.

CHIATORY POLICY.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

THE DELEGATES IN SESSION. BARON JOMINI CHOSEN PRESIDENT-THE PROCEED-INGS TO BE TRANSACTED SECRETLY-HOSPITALI-TIES TO THE DELEGATES-RUSSIA ADOPTS A CON-

BRUSSELS, Monday, July 27, 1874. The International Congress convened at noon today, and sat an hour. Baron Jomini was chosen President. It was decided that the sittings should be held with closed doors. The Congress adjourned until Thursday. A grand banquet will be given to the delegates to-morrow.

It is stated that Russia only desires the Congress assembled here to consider certain points of its programme; she does not insist on the adoption of the

M. Borchgrave, Secretary of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Secretary of

SOME OF THE QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED. EFFORTS OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO AMEL-IORATE THE CONDITION OF PRISONERS OF WAR-LAWS OF SEA WARFARE AND THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS-SOME OF THE MEANS OF WARFARE PAVORED AND OTHERS OPPOSED BY BUSSIA.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. BRELIN, July 10 .- The relations between Austria and Russia are just now a puzzle to all European penticians. The Grand Duke Constantine has just returned to St. Petersburg from a special mission to Vienna, and the Archduke Albrecht of Costozza fame is expected to-day at Warsaw, where he will meet the Emperor of Russia, and take part in the eviews, and subsequently return with him to St. Petersburg, where he will remain some three weeks. Much more has been said about the journey of the Grand Duke Constantine to Vienna than it really merited. The military orders of knighthood play a much greater part in the East-especially in countries which were originally ruled by them-than in the West, and the anniversaries of the Order of St. George are more respected than those of the Garter or Legion of Honor. The Grand Duke was sent by the Emperor Alexander to congratulate the Emperor Francis Joseph on the 25th anniversary of his having won the Cross of St. George, which is only given for bravery in actual conflict. The occasion of his winning it was, it is true, the battle of Raab, against the Hungarian revolutionists; but we must not for a moment suppose that the Russian Emperor had any desire to renew the remembrance of the battle. That might indeed offend the Hungarians. Oh, not be only wished to call to mind the great bravery of the Emperor on that occasion.

The minds of most people, however, are turned at the present moment to Brussels, where an International Congress will meet on the 27th of July to discuss new rules of war. The humane disposition of the Emperor of Russia is well known. The Geneva Convention for the treatment of sick and wounded in time of war received his ready concurreuce, and he was the first to propose the abolition of explosive rifle bullets, which was agreed to by most of the Powers of Europe. When, therefore, the originators of the Geneva Convention proposed to extend that institution so far as to ameliorate the lot of prisoners of war, and Gen. d'Houdelot drew up a project for agreeing on international measures on this subject, they found a ready support in the Russian Government, which itself had been engaged in a work tending to the same end. The project of Gen. d'Houdetot was in a great measure incorporated in that which was being prepared at the Russian War Office, and when the society known as the Universal Alliance-whose chief aim was to render wars less bloody and less cruel, which had been greatly succred at, especially in England-presented an address to the Emperor on his visit to London, it was most cordially received, somewhat to the astonishment of the world. It was not until some time afterward that it became known that the Russian Government had already presented a project of an International Congress at Brussels on this same subject. The idea of a Congress was immediately accepted by most of the nations of Europe-including Germany and France, Italy and Austria-some of whom had already had some slight negotiations on this subject. Certain occurrences in the late war were remembered by all, and more naturally wished that some things which they qualified by the name of barbarous should be prevented in future-such as placing hostages in front of railway trains, and the treatment of the population of provinces temporarily occupied. Germany, on the other hand, was anxious to sanction a rigorous treatment of invaded provinces, and, by making war more terrible to the populations, desired to render its occurrence more difficult. There was at the same time a feeling that possibly among the Continental States, and especially in Germany, this occasion might be used to restrict to some extent the rights of maritime States not only in time of war, but especially when they were neutrals. It is true that, even before this, some of these Powers, and especially Germany, bad made representations on the subject, and, although the Congress as proposed by Russia only looked to the establishment of rules te regulate land warfare, it soon became obvious that questions of sea warfare would come into the

England, of course, took fright at this. She has always been the most powerful nation on the sea. and the laws of sea warfare, and those which regard the rights of neutrals, have been laid down by her Cabinet or in her Admiralty Courts. Knowing that she was anable to raise an especially large land force to wage a successful war with any strong nation on the Continent, she was desirous of retaining to the utmost all the rights and usages of maritime war. The Government, therefore, held aloof from the project and treated it with considerable suspicion and, as soon as the programmes announcing the fact of the Congress were published in London, pubhe feeling declared itself very strongly against any serrender of maritime rights, and against any change in the rules which already existed. This was very evident from the remarks of Lord Denbigh in the House of Lords, and the reply of Lord Derby. The latter said in fact that England would not join in a congress if any question relating to maritime war came into the discussion, and promised to limit the action of England in any case to simply sending agents who would report the proceedings of the Congress to the English Government, but who would be in no manner furnished with full powers for the discussion and settlement of questions.

The rules of maritime war had little interest for Russin, masmuch as her commercial marine is very small and the blockade of her ports in case of war would cause her but slight injury. She was more interested in advancing her first project of forming new rules for land war. Although even little was accomplished, it would still be a great step in advance, and for the present Russia was willing to stand by the rules laid down by the Treaty of Paris of 1856, if nothing better could be gained. Still the Russian Government was desirons to meet, as far as possible, the wishes of Germany, and for that reason was the more anxious to obtain the aid of the Government of the United States in the Congress, for that Government had always distinguished itself by desiring, as far as possible, to protect private property at sea, and had recently, by the Treaty of ashington, laid down stricter rules for the con-

duct of neutrals in case of war. The Russian project, which it is proposed to discuss at Brussels, is called an "International Convention concerning the Laws and Customs of War, and after laying down certain general principles as to what war is-a struggle between two nations and their armies, and not between the subjectscontains 71 sections devoted to a detailed statement A Winds and the of the part by Distanting and a serve

With regard to the military authority on the territory of the hostile State, the doctrine is decisively laid down (and this probably will provoke great opposition) that the occupation of a portion of the territory of a State completely suspends the legal authority of that State and substitutes that of the enemy, so that if any of the population are subsequently found in arms, they will not be treated as prisoners of war. At the same time the army of occupation has no right to seize churches, establishments of charity and instruction, or consecrated to scientific ends, and the destruction or seizure of monuments, works of art or museums is severely

Among the means of war which are forbidden are the use of poison, treacherous murder, the murder of prisoners, and the refusal to give quarter, the threat of extermination toward a garrison that obstinately defends a fortress, the employment of arms causing useless suffering, such as projectiles filled with powdered glass or explosive balls of less than 400 grammes in weight. None but fortified cities can be besieged. An open city which is not defended by troops can neither be besieged nor bombarded, and no city can be bombarded without notice, nor can it be pillaged after its capture. Persons captured in balloons are not spies. Correspondents and other persons who accompany the armies, although noncombatants, can be made prisoners of war, but prisoners of war are not criminals, but legal enemies. They must, therefore, be exposed to no violence or ill-treatment. They can be confined to a city, for tress, or locality, but cannot be imprisoned like criminals. A prisoner of war may be killed while trying to escape, but once recaptured he cannot be punished for his attempt, though the surveillance can be increased. Prisoners of war (and it seems very questionable whether this should be allowed) can be employed on certain public works which are not fatiguing or humiliating considering the grade and social position they occupy in their own country, provided these works have no relation to the operations of the war.

The provisions of the Geneva Convention with regard to the wounded, to neutrality of hospitals, ambulances, &c., are repeated and strengthened, and the rights of the military authorities in relation to private persons are fixed. The limits within which acquisitions and contributions can be demanded are also laid down. In treating of the relations between the belligerents it is stated that "the diplomatic and consular agents of neutral powers have the right of demanding from the belligerent parties the authorization to leave the theater of military operations without hinderance; but in case of absolute military necessity the satisfaction of similar demands can be adjourned to a more opportune

On the whole we may expect much good from the Brussels Congress, even if it should only be the open discussion of the principles which should govern modern warfare. It is to be hoped that our Government will not allow the rules of war to be fixed without having something to say in the matter, long though it may be before we have any occasion to

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

PROPOSED DISSOLUTION OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

THE DEBATE ADJOURNED UNTIL TO-MORROW-THOSE IN FAVOR OF DISSOLUTION CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS AFTER THE RECESS.

Paris, Monday, July 27, 1874. At the session of the Assembly to-day the benches of the Rights were well tilled, the absentee members having nearly all returned.

The Committee on Parliamentary Initiation made its report on the resolutions for dissolution, recommending that the Assembly proceed to constitute a Government or dissolve.

After a scene of intense excitement, the debate was adjourned until Wednesday.

It is anticipated that the consideration of the budget will occupy the Assembly until Aug. 10, about which time the House will adjourn until Nov. 15. The interval will be shorter than was expected. because the conservatives fear that a long recess will incline the Left Center to support dissolution. The deputies in favor of dissolution are confident'

of success after the recess, and believe their oppocially by the Powers engaged in it. France | will have a bare majority on Wednesday when the

THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.

FORTY-ONE PROMINENT CARLISTS ARRESTED BY WAY OF REPRISAL-REPORTED VICTORY OF THE NA-

MADRID, Monday, July 27, 1874. Forty-one Carlists, most of them ecclesiastics or nembers of the nobility, have been arrested at Barcelona by way of reprisal against the inhuman conduct of the Carlists. There is a report current here that the Carlists have again been beaten by the Republican troops, and have sustained very heavy losses. Two companies of Carlists who refused to surrender were out to pieces.

THE SUFFRAGAN BISHOP OF POSEN TO BE IMPRISONED.

Berlin, Monday, July 27, 1874. Dr. Janizewski of the Roman Catholic Church. Suffragan Bishop of Posen, has been arrested for violation of the ecclesiastical laws, and condemned to 15 months' imprisonment.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S HEALTH IMPROVING. BERLIN, Tuesday July 28, 1874. Dispatches from Kissingen announce that

the health of Prince Bismack is improving; but the wound is yet unhealed, and the Prince cannot write. WAR IMPENDING BETWEEN RUSSIA AND

CHINA. BERLIN, Monday, July 27, 1874.

Journals here say that war between Russia and China is inevitable, in consequence of designs of the

JOHN MITCHELL'S RECEPTION IN IRELAND. DUBLIN, Monday, July 27, 1874. John Mitchell has arrived at Cork. He is ill, but will come to Dublin on Wednesday. The Fenian Amnesty Association are organizing a toreblight demonstration and banquet in his honor. Mr. Martin, mem ber of Parliament for Meath, will resign his seat in favor

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

A CLAIM OF AMERICAN CITIZENS TO BE SUBMITTED TO ARBITRATION IN COLOMBIA - GUATEMALA

PEACEFUL-EARTHHUAKE AT GUAYAQUIL. PANAMA, July 18 .- In Colombia on the 29th of May last a bill was passed authorizing the Executive power to submit a claim of American citizens to arbitration. This refers to the claim of Schuber Brothers, the owners of the American steamer Montijo, for damages on account of their steamer being seized and used for

revolutionary purposes.

The Congress of Colombia appropriated \$10,000 to be distributed smong the power [classes who lost all they possess in the late fire at Panama. The Republic of Guatemala continues peaceful and

progressive. The fanatical opposition to the Government has pretty much ceased, which allows a large sum from the national treasury to be devoted to popular in-Telegraphic communication now exists between Gua-

mala and Salvador, and carriage roads are being opened up to the Atlantic coast. The cultivation of coffee is extending every day. The strata of coal that have been discovered near Iza-

bel are about to be worked.

oment's notice. The news from Nicaragua and Costa Rica is highly

avorable in every respect. The principal item of interest from Chill is the report of a standing committee of the Horse of D puties on

Gen. Barrios can put 10,000 militis in movement at a

Logan, the American Minister, and Don Adolfo Ibanez. Minister for Foreign Affairs, to submit to the arbitration of the Italian Minister to Chili the claim of the United States for the embargo of the whaler Good Return,

Two Lima banks have lent the government 450,000 soles There was an earthquake at Guayaquil on the 18th alt. The U. S. steamsh', Omaha arrived at that port on the

THE LOCKED OUT BRITISH LABORERS. London, Monday, July 27, 1874.—The Committee of the Agricultural Laborers' Union have

adopted a resolution declaring "that as we are not justified in appealing to the public for support for the locked out laborers in the eastern counties during the harvest; therefore, we offer them the alternative of emigrating or depending on their own resources The Committee is negotiating for easier terms of emigration to Canada.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS ACTIVE. HAVANA, July 27 .- A dispatch from Los Tunis reports that the Spanish forces reconnoitering in that vicinity have exchanged shots with the insurgents at various time. The latter have attacked the villages

of Calderon and Unas, with result is unknown. FOREIGN NOTES.

A London telegram of to-day, says: Gaskell Brothers, cotton merchants of Liverdool, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at \$480,000.

Anselm Rothschild, a member of the Austrian branch of the Rothschild family, died yesterday Vienna. He was a descendant of Meyer Anseim Roths-shild, five of whose sorts settled in different cities of Europe and amassed great wealth.

The Corporation of Brantford, Canada, has oined that of Toronto in recommending the Dominion Government to aid the construction of the Huron and Outario ship canal, by granting 10,000,000 acres of land

Information has been received at the Treasury Department at Washington, that a quarantine of 15 full days has been ordered at Malta upon all vessels arriving there from the Provinces of Tripoll, Barbary, owing to the appearance of a maignant type of shotted fever at Bengkaz. The disease is described as very violent and fatal in form.

The Canadian Government purposes making a treaty this Summer with the Plain Cree Indians, liv ing between Fort Ellice and the south branch of the Saskatchewan, with a view to inducing the Indians to go to a distant reservation. This will open for settle-ment a tract five times as large as Manitoba, and equally fertile and richer in other resources.

A letter in Nature from Mr. A. Cowper comet with the polariscope. It is stated that the light of the comet is by no means strongly polarized. The of the comet is by no means strongly positions in inference from the observations is that either (1) the tail of the comet consists of fine incandescent particles, or (2) of particles whose diameter is not small compared with the wave-length, or (3) of incandescent gas, or (4) of all three of these states commined. These views are contrary to the general belief hitherto entertained.

THE POMEROY BRIBERY CASE.

A MOTION MADE TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THE EX-SENATOR-THE TACTICS OF THE DEFENSE -A MOVEMENT TO INTIMIDATE POLITICIANS.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 27 .- The trial of ex-Senator Pomeroy for the crime of bribery, which had been postponed from the first Monday in June to this date, was begun in the District Court before Judge Morton this morning. A motion was made by Gen. B. F. Stringfellow of the defendant's counsel to quash the indictment. The grounds are various and mostly quibbling, the principal being that the office of Senator of the State of Kansas, mentioned in the indictment, has no existence in comprehensive law, and it fails to set forth that York received a bribe during the session of the Legislature for the performance of a specific act, and that such contract was fulfilled. Attorney-General Williams replied, and the argument was adjourned till to-morrow. During the argument the defendant's coun sel intimated that, if the motion to quash was overrified another continuance would be asked for, on the ground of the absence of essential witnesses. It is believed that the indictment is defective and the Court will order it quashed.

The ex-Senator is looking well, and apparently is in exuberant spirits. It is commonly understood that he has abandoned the National bank theory of defense, the witness, Page, having left the State, and that, if forced to trial, he will raise the black flag and make a general discovery of all his political dealings. By this means he hopes to palliate his offense, by showing that political ambition and the hope of advancement was impracticable, unless he removed the obstacles by a liberal and constant crossing of palms with bribes. this a movement on his part to intimidate the politicians, and bring a pressure to bear to stay the proceedings has sent out a large sheaf of subpense to different parts of the State. He "can a tale unfold," that will make gathered into tongues of silver and blue fire, and havoc with numberless political reputations, and on the principle of "in for a penny, in for a pound," he may find it pleasant and profitable to do so just now.

THE BORDER RAIDS.

A THIEVING PARTY OF INDIANS DRIVEN AWAY FROM FORT STEELE-A PARTY OF CITIZENS IN PURSUIT.

Washington, July 27 .- Lieut.-Col. L. Bradley of the 9th Infantry, commanding at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming Territory, under date of July 16, reports that a party of about 25 Indians came within a quarter of a mile of the post and drove off the stock belonging to the emigrants camped on the Platte. At the same time they showed themselves on three sides of the post, attempting to gather up the loose stock belonging to the citizens. Fire was opened on them promptly they retired. They crossed over the Platte about six miles below the post and took a north-east course. The party attacked a hand-car between the post and Raw-lins and the section men working on the road eight or ten miles west. A party of 40 citizens left Rawlins on the 16th in pursuit.

A NOTORIOUS WHISKY-TRADER AND HORSE-THIEF ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, July 27 .- The Indian Office has information of the arrest of a notorious whisky-trader and horse-thief named Martin, alias "Hurricane Bill," in Kansas, and his having been turned over to the United States Marshal at Leavenworth, Martin has been one of the principal operators in stirring up the present Indian troubles by killing outlaioes and stealing horses from the Indian reservations.

A HERD OF SEVENTY-FIVE HORSES RUN OFF FROM MEDICINE BOW.

SALT LAKE CAPY, July 27.—A party of six Indians ran off a herd of 75 horses from Medicine Bow Wyoming Territory, at 5 o'clock last evening. The horses belonged to a man from Oregon who was on hi way east. A party went out from Carbon Station the

THE MAYOR'S ANSWER IN THE GOVERNOR'S HANDS.

WEST HAMPTON, L. I., July 27 .- The answer of Mayor Havemeyer to the charges preferred against him was handed to the Governor at his residence at Seafield this evening by L. S. Tarr, an attaché of the Mayor's office. The Governor stated to a representative of THE TRIBUNE that he would look over the document at his leisure and give it the consideration which so grave a matter deserved. Owing to the great length of the document he would probably not give his decision for several days yet. It was seventeen days since the charges had been forwarded to the Mayor, and his answer, he presumed had been prepared carefully. He had no objection to the Mayor's making it public; it was a matter in which the community felt a great interest, and he would delay his decision no longer than was necessary to obtain a complete understanding of the case. What his action in the matter would be he of

course could not say at that time. He would endavor to deal fairly by all concerned. He had formed no opinion in the matter, and would be governed solely by the evidence presented to him. Until he had read the evidence through carefully he preferred not to allow a copy of the Mayor's answer to go forth from him.

ATTEMPTED LYNCHING.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27 .- An attempt was nade on Thursday evening by a mob of negroes of Austin, Miss., to lynch Gen. R. Smith, who a few weeks since killed a negro, and but for the prompt action of the Speriff, who agreed to put Smith in jail, he would have been hanged. Since then the negroes have been guarding the jail, but the authorities, fearing that they may renew the attempt to lynch Smith, have asked for Lands to brotest the late

THE ERA OF FLOODS.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY DEL-

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES SWEPT AWAY AND OVER 100 LIVES LOST.

On Sunday evening Pattsburgh and Allegheny City were visited by a terrible calamity in the shape of a flood. The prevailing theory is, that the cause of the disaster was the bursting of a water spout, though other opinions are held. The water descended vast torrents, and in the twinkling of an eye the streets were flooded. Hundreds of houses were swept away, and the loss of life is stated at between 100 and 200, though no accurate figures can yet be obtained. A rough estimate places the pecuniary loss at

A DESCRIPTION OF THE AWFUL STORM. THE MOST TERRIBLE EVENT IN THE ANNALS OF

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY-THE EXTENT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY NOT REALIZED TILL MORNING-TWO IMMENSE BLACK CLOUDS HERALD THE APPROACH OF THE CALAMITY-THEY MEET AND POUR THEIR TOR-RENTS UPON THE SISTER CITIES-OVER ONE HUNDRED! LIVES LOST AND A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES SWEPT AWAY.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Pittsburger, July 27.—Never in the history of this ty was there ever anything so terrible as the incidents of the flood of Sunday night. More than 100 lives were lost and \$3,000,000 of property was destroyed by the bursting of a water-spout over the city. Not until to-day did the public realize what an awful destruction of life and property had occurred. The morning papers mentioned the death of 18 persons only. This was probably owing to the fact that the storm continued all night in a modified form, and two reporters who first ventured into Allegheny City came near being drowned in the bursted sewers. But to-day, when the dull, dreary morning broke through a drizzling rain, a great cry of horror ran through the sister cities. As early as 6 o'clock it was said that not less than four hundred people had lost their lives at Butcher's Run, Spring Garden-ave., Madison-ave., Wood's Run and Saw-mill Run, representing nearly the cardinal points of the compass of the two cities. By 7 o'clock the streets of both cities were tilled with people rushing toward the various scenes of disaster.

A description of the appaling storm, or waterspont, whichever it may be called, should not be out of the way, although it would be impossible to draw even a faint picture of the awful original. At about 65 o'clock on Sunday evening two great black clouds came up from opposite points of the compass, one to the south-west and one to the northeast. They rose slowly, like two awful demons. Their edges were ragged and black, flecked here and there with patches of fiery colors. A dozen little promontories jotted out here and there, like the heads of hydra upon each, changing shape and appearance every moment, assuming the appearance of bird, or beast, or monster; occasionally extending far up across the intervening space as though to reconnoiter the enemy, and then again receding. But all this time the two great giants swathed in inky blackness. and almost without outline, slowly approached each other. Suddenly a noise between a roar and a growl burst from each. There was no distinct detonation like ordinary thunder, but a low, terrible, and continnous rumbling growl, causing the air to vibrate and the very foundations of the earth to shake as though a terian ague had seized upon the ever-lasting hills. A fringe of fire like the aurera borealis began to run along the ragged edges, faint at first, ut growing in intensity every moment, until it looked as though the two demons had put on an armor of fire. On they came, nearer and nearer, when suddenly a mighty bolt of blinding light leaped from the central head of the demon of the northeast, burned high up in the sky, and then fairly struck the opposing demon. A moment and a deafening crash divided the hot atmosphere and made the earth tremble palpably. But the demon of the south-west was not even stunned, but paid back his

This was the opening of the grand battle. The long lines of flames that enveloped the combutants leaped forward simultaneously from both directions until the rapidly narrowing space between them seemed to be an ocean of fire. The two demon clouds met directly over the city, and seemed to tock the earth to its attermost foundations. For a few minutes previous a few heavy drops of rain had en pattering down, but when the two giants met n their death embrace it seemed as though a river had been unchained in the heavens, and was failing bodily to the earth below. For half an hour it did not rain. There were no distinguishable drops as the term is generally understood. It was the descent of a torrent, like a river leaping over a precipice. In three minutes after this terrible water-spout had burst more than 100 human beings were swept away. Down Madison-ave., Alleghenv, came the flood in its most awful destructiveness sweeping away more than 50 dwelling-houses, and causing the death of 70 persons in that immediate vicinity. At Wood's Run, on the Ohio, 15 were swallowed up in the twinkling of an eye, and at Saw-mill Ran, on the south bank of the Mononganela. 25 more were suddenly inguifed. The three rivers have been full of the dead all day, while the waterways leading thereto have yielded up a harvest

INCIDENTS OF THE CALAMITY

that sickens coroners and undertakers.

LITTLE BOY LOSES HIS LIFE IN ATTEMPTING TO RESCUE A BABE-HEROIC AND DARING ACT OF A MOTHER-A MAN WHO LOST EVERYTHING BE-

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PITTSBURGH. July 27 .- There were some very affecting incidents. Alderman Boister of the Seventh Ward of Allegheny, who was submerged with his family-his wife being on a sick bed-with a superhuman effort gathered up his wife and five children and started to run out of his house that was being swept away. His little boy Charley, was perched on his shoulder, hearing cry of a little babe who dwelt in the next house, and to which he was greatly attached, leaped from his father's shoulder, and this morning was found with his little limbs clasping his baby lover's crib, in which it was dead and smiling. The tears of the ten thousand women who looked at this pretty incident was one of the sweetest tributes to heroism that was ever witnessed. To-night they lay side by side at Sampson & Voigt's, undertakers, the prettiest corpses of all the many who have lost their lives, and over whose little coffins thousands of the first ladies of the two cities came and shed their tears like the blessed

Then there is another incident at Wood's Run that almost buffles description and staggers belief. Mr. John Brady, his wife and four children, lived in a little shanty at the foot of a bluff that was sheer 100 feet high. Over this bluff ran a small gas pipe to supply a house above. When the flood came and struck their house, Mrs. Brady seized the babe at her breast, leaped out of the back window, and seizing the gas pipe, sailor like, dragged herself and her infant to the top of the hill above. Her husband and the other three children were drowned. and carried down to the confinence of Wood's Rus and the Ohio River. On O'Hara-st., Rudolph Artz, his wife and six children, resided. While his. Alie was aly me to party his family

about the storm, the fleed broke, and he was forced to see his family dug out of the debris to-day and laid, seven of them, in a long row in the undertaker's establishment. One man, who was picking up bits of broken hardware, said he had lost nothing except his house and wife and two children, and was trying to pick up something to begin house keeping with. He was a stalwart man, but so demented with his losses that hundreds of ladies who

heard him fell into hysterical weeping. On Centre-st. a party who appeared with a skift discovered a man hanging on the roof of a house. The water on the street at that time was some 15 feet high. They took the skiff under the place where the man was hanging and told him to drop, the distance being slight, as the skiff was nearly on a level with the second-story windows. The man jumped and was saved. He then informed the men in the skiff that his family, consisting of his wife and three or four children, were in the house. He got on the roof, jumped from that to another roof. When he reached Centre-st, the house was swept away, and the family perished, together with the children of another family, making in all 10 souls.

*On Chestnut-st., in Caspar Rane's saloon, among others were Philip Hess, a constable, and Henry Schaffer. They rushed out of the saloon into the street, and that was the last seen of them alive. Hess's body was found this morning clinging to a fire-ping with one nand. Schaffer's body has not yet been found. Another man also rushed from the Paris saloon with Hess and Schaffer. His body was recovered in the yard between Chestnut and Centre-

sts., about a mile distant. Wm. Peets tied his wife and several children with a clothes-line in hiis bouse, fearing some of them would rush away in their alarm and be lost. The house and the entire family were saved.

THE DEVASTATED LOCALITY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LOCALITY AND THE PROGRESS OF THE FLOOD -- THE DISASTER THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY THE BURSTING OF A WATER-SPOUT-THE RUSH OF WATERS SO SUD-DEN THAT NO TIME WAS LEFT FOR ESCAPE.

PITTSBURGH, July 27 .- Accounts of the horrible flood which has deluged nearly all the suburban sections of this city, as they come in, show that the disaster is far greater than was at first supposed. It is now thought that the loss of life will reach fully 200 persons, and that the loss of property will be proportionately large. The Evening Chronicle in its 5 o'clock edition, places the loss at 142, and the names of missing persons are continually coming in. The extent of territory damaged is not less than 20 to 25 miles in diameter, and how the main portion of the City of Pittsburgh, lying as it does in the center of this circle, escaped further injury appears almost miraculous. A prevailing theory is that the disaster was caused by some kind of water-spout. A gentleman who watched the storm from a point a few miles down the river, where there was little rain, says that by the fitful flashes lightning he could see a huge, inky black, funnel-shaped cloud which overhung the city, the narrow ends being lowest, while the dark parts gave vent to almost continuous flashes of lightning. It is almost impossible for any one not familiar with the geography of the locality to form an idea of this disaster, or how it could possibly have occurred. The main city of Pittsburgh, as it rises gradually from a point formed by the junction of the two rivers, has many guiches in certain localities, which, under a flood of this description, are liable to do great damage, and the part known as the Hill region is frequently liable to suffer from local inundations. . The damage here, however, is at this time light compared with other localities, strictly suburban. The north bank of the Allegheny, upon whose hillsides and in whose valleys the upper portion of the city is situated, has, according to all accounts, been the scene of the greatest disaster. The work of destruction began at a point about two miles north of the central portion of Allegheny City. Butcher's Run Valley at its mouth, is probably between 400 and 500 feet wide, and at the point where the work of destruction began, it is not more than 150 feet wide. Between North-ave, and this northerly point, numerous ravines empty into Butcher's Run Valley. Along this Run the houses were built directly over the assailant with a forked javelin of sulphurous flame. | natural water course, culverts being made and used in part as foundations for dwellings. The line of ceased to dance and flicker, and like the borealis and involved an immense number of houses that

were not on the line of the culverts. When the rain began falling little apprehension was entertained, but those who lived near the head of the Valley state that suddenly it seemed as if the heavens were opened, and the water came down as if discharged from immense pipes. The volume was so great that the valley was filled with a raging torrent. The frame dwellings, stables, and slaughteronses gave way like pipe-stems, and the debris rom the wreeks was swept down along the line of the plank-road, the weight being augmented every moment. In the district lying west of Chestnut-st. and north of a line parallel with North-ave., the waters rose to a hight of fully 20 feet. In some some places occupants of dwellings were unable to scape in time to save their lives. In many places the force of the water rent structures into splinters. After taking away a large number of fences and outhouses, the flood struck the dwelling occupied by Henry Maltern, wife, and two children, all of whom were drowned. The next house was that of John Winkler, who found the flood endangering his barn and stock. He, with his brother, started out to the horses. Mr. Winkler remained in the house, and in less than five minutes all the lower rooms were tilled with water. Mrs. Winkler called for assistance, but before it could reach her the building gave way, and she was en-

gulphed. Further southward was the dwelling of John Shearing. As soon as the water began rising, Shearing moved his family, consisting of his wife and twin boys, aged four years, to the hillside, in what he supposed to be a place of safety. The children were sleeping soundly; but one of the little fellows vas aroused by the storm and rolled over the embankmat into the angry flood below. The body was recovered this morning. The extensive gine works were next to succumb to the action of the water and were totally destroyed.

A short distance below these work was a small dwelling occupied by August Rykoff and family. embracing a wife and two children. They were unaware of the destruction which was sweeping down upon them, and, with the building, were carried down the stream. Mrs. Rykoff, bruised and bleeding, was rescued from the torrent several squares distant, but the remainder of the family were drowned.

At the corner of East-st. and Madison-ave. the water seemed to deviate. In a triangular house, at the intersection of these streets, resided Mrs. Conlon with four children, also a young man named Arnold, and a cripple named Rogers. All were lost except Niel Conion. Young Arnold had gone into the use to rescue some of the inmates, but fell a cictim to the destroying element. About a block below the intersection of Madison-ave. and East-st. the torrent again united, and swept down Concord, O'Hara, and a portion of Chestnut-sts The course of the flood was probably 200 feet wide, and frame and brick buildings fell before the devas tating elements as though they had been sand. Dwellings, stores, workshops, and debris of all kinds mingled together in one confused mass, making it impossible for the spectator to discover even the treet lines. In some instances houses were literally urned upside down.

On Chestnut-st., at the intersection of Spring

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

ISSUES OF THE APPROACHING ELECTION-A REVIEW OF THE FIELD-LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS PRE-DICTED-A COLORED MAN LIKELY TO BE KLECTED TO CONGRESS-NO CONTEST ON NATIONAL QUES-TIONS-A KU-KLUX LEADER AGAINST AN EX-CON FEDERATE GENERAL.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. RALEIGH, N. C., July 22 .- The Congressional canvass now in procress in this State does not assum the importance from a national point of view which haracterized that of 1872, which immediately preceded the Greeley campaign with all its great issues; but it is one of much interest to the people of North Carolina, and affects the national field in that it is likely to result in a loss of two or three Republican votes in the House of Representatives. In 1872 the Governor and other important State officers, besides members of Congress, were elected, and the result, whether by fair play or foul, was an Administration victory. On Thursday, the 6th of next month, eight Congressmen, Superior Court Judges, the Legislature, and some minor officers are to be chosen. Of course the excitement of the campaign is now in its hight, and during the coming week each party will strike

North Carolina is now represented in the lower house of Congress by five Democrats and three Republicans, and both Democrats and Republicans are white men. It is the opinion of careful observers of the signs of the ent front, it being confidently predicted that the Democrats will triumph in seven of the eight districts, and that the solitary Republican will be a negro. This pre-diction is probably too favorable, but both Democrats and Republicans agree in the expectation of large Demoeratic gains in every district, which will give the former a majority in the Congressional delegation. The Legislature is generally conceded to the Democrats, but the large number of independent candidates indicates that the party discipline is not perfect on either side, and no guess as to the gain or loss of either party in this body can be safely trusted.

The negro member of Congress is expected to half from the 11d District, now represented by Charles R Thomas, a Republican, who in 1872 had a majority of searly 2,000 over a Democratic competitor. With such a Republican majority there would seem to be certain success for the Republican nominee, and Jacob Hyman is that presumably fortunate man. Hyman is said to be not even a creditable specimen of his race, for it is freely charged that he is a hypocrite, a swindler, a bribe-taker, and a railroad jobber, having earned these complimentary titles while a member of the notoriously purchasable Legislature of 1867-68. But Hyman will not, after all, walk over the course. The decent men of his party are naturally gailed by his candidacy, and it is beneved that not a single man among the white leaders of the party gives him a hearty support, although he is the regular nominee. There is a great deal of talk about boiting," and Mr. George W. Blount, an avowed Republican, is about ready to take the field as an independent candidate. Biount would undoubtedly get the rote of nearly every white Republican, and many Demo erats would support him (although the policy of their party in this district is not yet apparent), but the necross are disposed to stand by their color, and are not likely to let slip their only chance of getting one of that color to represent the old North State in Washington. Hyman is therefore pretty sure of election despite present threats and other embarrassments. It is admitted. however, that his candidacy will weaken his party's andidates for State offices in the same district.

In the 1st District, J. J. Yeates, Democrat, seems likey to succeed Clinton L. Cobb, Republican. Cobb is not popular either in or out of his party, and his claim to be the regular nominee is disputed by a strong faction of the same party, who have brought out Dr. Edward Ransom. The latter is making a vigorous canvass, and so far has resisted all appeals for his withdrawal from the field. It is certain therefore that he will draw a good many votes from Cobb, and open the way for Yeates to overcome the small majority of 1,419 by which the Republicans carried the 1st District in 1872. I ought to add that Cobb's advocacy of the Civil Rights bill is one cause of his unpopularity with the white Republicans, while his position in that matter has really not been sufficiently pronounced to attract to him the solid support of his

exacting negro constituents. Advices from Wilmington indicate that the Hon. A. M. Waddell, Democrat, will be returned from that (the IIId) District over his old competitor, Neill McKay. The Republican candidate does not amount to much, while the Democrat is an efficient Representative, with a good record, marred only by his unpopular position on the Salary Grab. Waddell's majority in the last election was small, and he expects to double it; but it would then be less than 1,500.

The Raieigh District may be lost to the Republicans county. In 1872 the district was considered fairly Democratic, but the comparative popularity and wealth of the Republican candidate, the Hon. Wm. A. Smith, carried it the other way. J. J. Davis, Democrat, and J. H. Headen, Republican, neither of whom has any conspicuous merit or ability, are bearing the standards of their respective parties. The knowing ones say Davis will be dected unless the breach in the Republican ranks is heated before the present week is out, and it does not

em likely that such will be the case. Local issues make the situation in the Vin District a ittle complicated and the result rather doubtful, but the chances are very favorable to Gen. A. M. Scales, a wellknown Democrat and a man of worth and some ability, Scales's opponent is W. H. Henderson (snowe throughout all North Carolina as "Windy Billy"), whose only merit is persistent devotion to his party. The difficulty in the way of the success of Scales is a combination be-tween a Democratic candidate for Solicitor and the Ropublicans of the VIIth Judicial District, which includes the Vin Congressional District. The VI h and VIIIb Districts present no features of special interest. In the former the Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, Democrat, is so sure of election that he has no opposition; and in the latter the Hon, Wm. M. Robbins, also a Democrat, is only op posed by a bolter who seems to have no real strength. In the VIIIth District there is a more interesting con-test, but it seems to be conceded that even Robert B. Vance (brother of Gov. Vance), a Democrat and the sitting member, will be returned. Singularly enough, Gen. Vance is opposed by Plate Durham, whose fame in North Carolina was achieved by his reputed leadership in the Ko-Kinx Klan, and by his opposition to Greeley in the last Presidential campaign, when he voted for Charles O'Conor. Vance is an honest and an eilleient Congress pan, and deserves reflection.

It will be seen from this review of the situation that cal issues enter largely into the canvass. The fact is that the Republicans have been unable to enter upon the fight with a united front on any question of national importance. They were afraid to handle the Civil Rights question because advocacy of the bill would have triven away the white Republicans of the mountain districts, and opposition to it would have caused the ne-groes to bolt in a body. The Salary Grab question was not a destrable weapon because it cuts boto ways, and pesides a good many people in the South think it rather creditable to a man to get all the money he can out of the General Government. Few in the ranks of either party understand the issues of the Currency contest, and fewer still care to know anything about it. The talk about monopolies falls on careless ears. In fact, there is no plank of Northern party platforms that people here care to quarrel over; so they have gone back to the style of political warfare to which they have become nured since the war-all the negroes and a few whites on one side, and the whites as a class on the other, with only the local and personal issues above mentioned to give freshness to the contest.

A HORRIBLE CASE OF MURDER. RUTLAND, Vt., July 27 .- A horrible case of

ourder was revealed in St. Albans yesterday moraog. The victim was Miss Mariette N. Ball, a teacher in a district school three miles east of this vil lage. After closing her school last Friday aftersoon she set out to visit a friend living a mile distant, her course being over a lonely road partially through the oods. She was missed by her friends on Saturday evening, and search was made. Her body was found on Sunday morning at 1 o'clock. It had been conveyed about 40 rods into the woods, leaving traces of blood of the way. Miss Bail was a girl of uncommon muscular power, and appearances indicate that she made a dee perate resistance. Two men have been arrested on sue pleion, but the real perpetrator is probably still at iarge. Intense excitement prevalla